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the maintenance of the present pipe and reservoir which furnish fresh water to said station, with perpetual easement over lands not included in the quarantine or military reservation, for their maintenance and repair, so far as such rights do not pertain to the reduced military reservation.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Acting Secretary of War.

WHITE HOUSE, *April 29, 1904.*

The within recommendation is approved, and the reservation is made accordingly.

T. ROOSEVELT.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended May 9, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of May 7:

Week ended May 7.

Buildings reinspected.....	194
Rooms	1,445
Persons inspected	1,921
Sick	22
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	12
Dead examined	10
Necropsies	8
Rats examined bacteriologically	59
Number showing pest infection	None.
Places limed and disinfected	574
Times streets swept.....	3
Sewers flushed	17
Notices served to abate plumbing nuisances	15
Plumbing nuisances abated	11
Plumbing nuisances undergoing abatement	14
Total number plumbing inspections	89
Number blocks covered with Danyz virus.....	9½

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

Conditions at Cotulla—Dengue.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Cock reports, April 27 and 30 and May 3, through Passed Assistant Richardson, as follows:

Cotulla, April 27, 1904.—The work is progressing rapidly at this place. Up to date we have treated about 60 houses. I think it necessary to treat all places here, because there have been many cases here in the past forty days, classed as dengue, which were suspicious.

There has been a high death rate lately among Mexican children, and some adults, who had no physician.

We came near having some serious trouble during our first day's work. A large mob of Mexicans congregated, urging the householders to resist. With the aid of the sheriff we dispersed them, and now they all seem willing.

I hear that there is some dengue at Carrizo Springs. I shall go there in the next few days and investigate. I also learn that Mathis, near Corpus Christi, is considered at present dangerous.

Fumigation work at Cotulla—Suspect yellow-fever case at Carrizo Springs.

April 30, 1904: The work of fumigation to date done at this point is 107 houses, containing 251 rooms. We have about finished the worst part—that is to say, where we have to believe or suspect recent infection.

Doctor Barnhill, county physician, states that there is a strong probability that some of his recent cases of dengue at this place were yellow fever.

It has required much time and labor to paste over many houses in the Mexican district, but from now on I trust our work will progress more rapidly. I wired you last night for 4 barrels of sulphur and 1 barrel of insect powder. Inspector Sanchez thinks it will require that amount to finish the work. We will have used up our last sulphur this afternoon.

I find that we are very short on store room in camp, and therefore request that you ship me a 12 by 14 tent, which is very much needed for the protection of our material.

A citizen of Carrizo Springs, formerly hospital steward in the army in Cuba, reports to me that two weeks ago a Mexican living on his ranch near Carrizo Springs, returned from Mexico with malaria hematuria, and that he has not yet recovered entirely. I expect to go there on the 3d, and look into the case closely.

May 2, 1904: The 4 barrels of sulphur were unloaded from the south-bound train yesterday. On Sunday we treated the drug store, grocery stores, and saloons. To-day we are proceeding with dwellings.

I find it extremely dangerous to property to use the small round pots without handles, especially as we have no pans with handles to put them in. The pots at present in use are narrow and deep, have a small surface exposed to the air, and take a long time to burn out. In view of this, I would respectfully request that a supply of shallow skillets, with long handles and lids, be sent us.

I have met with no cooperation in my efforts to organize a citizens' sanitary league at this point. Not finding the necessary enthusiasm among the men, I appealed to the leading ladies of the town, and they have enlisted some cooperation.

I am quite satisfied that the case I reported to you—a Mexican recently returned from Victoria, Mexico, and diagnosed as malarial hematuria by the local physician—was and is convalescent yellow fever. Hence I respectfully request permission to proceed to Carrizo Springs on the morning of the 4th instant, with outfit and material sufficient to fumigate about ten houses on the ranch where the case is at present, and to do one day's demonstration work in the town proper.

Request is also made for Inspector Dowd to accompany me on this trip, leaving Inspector Sanchez in charge of camp, and to continue work here. In addition to Dowd, it will be necessary to take an extra man from here. I would respectfully request orders by to-morrow's mail concerning these points. Requisition is made for 5 gallons of alcohol, in a wooden keg, as the present receptacle for alcohol is badly damaged.